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tern may be used for ordinary, micro, vertical, or opaque projection with comparatively little manipulation. The lathe bed construction has been used in this model, thereby securing rigidity, stability, and perfect alignment so that no recentering is required. The lantern is provided with a cooling cell which makes it possible to use living objects. Without this device they would be unable to stand the intense heat. The lamp box is of unique design, which renders it very efficient in carrying off the heat generated. The carrying case may be used as a base or as a shipping case. An entirely new construction has been used in the dissolver, which gives a perfectly dissolving view. The change from ordinary to micro-projection is easily effected by simply removing the front board carrying the projection lens and replacing it by the one carrying the microscope, the front boards being held securely by the spring catch. The microscope is of new design, the coarse adjustment having an unusually long range and the sliding arrangement of the body tube furnishing an additional means of adjustment for very low power lenses. Where the high price has hitherto prevented a very extensive use of the projection lantern that objection has now been removed without in any way effecting the efficiency of the apparatus.

A new supplement to the Bausch and Lomb Projection Catalogue has been issued describing this new model, and this will be sent on request to any one desiring further information with regard to this lantern.

THE MICROSCOPY OF VEGETABLE FOODS

Noteworthy among recent books of interest to all microscopists is one entitled The Microscopy of Vegetable Foods, with special reference to the Detection of Adulteration and the Diagnosis of Mixtures, written by Dr. Andrew L. Winton, in charge of the Analytical Laboratory of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, with the collaboration of the eminent Austrian authority, Dr. Josef Moeller, and published by John Wiley and Sons, of New York City.

The dearth of literature, in English, on a subject of such scientific and technical importance is noteworthy, and the present work most timely. It is designed for the use of the food analyst, the agricultural chemist, the pharmacist, and others engaged in the examination of foods, as well as the physician who may be called upon to identify vegetable substances in stomach contents and feces, and the author is to be congratulated upon the very happy manner in which he has presented his material.

The work is divided into the following parts: I. Preliminary Equipment, Methods and General Principles. II. Grain: its Products and Impurities. III. Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes. IV. Legumes. V. Nuts. VI. Fruit and Fruit Products. VII. Vegetables. VIII. Alkaloidal Products and their Substitutes. IX. Spices and Condiments. X. Commercial Starches. General Bibliography. Glossary. The descriptions of edible fungi in Part VII, of leaves in Part VIII, and of barks, roots, leaves, and flowers in Part IX, and the analytical key to the commercial starches in Part X, are by Professor Moeller.

The text is arranged in a very systematic manner, the treatment of each substance including a brief statement of its source, the distribution of the plant, its varieties, and the botanical characters of the part used, followed by a detailed account of the histology of the part and its diagnosis, ending in every case with a bibliography. The work is profusely illustrated and numerous analytical keys add to the value of the book as a reference guide. While the evident intent has been to make the text in the highest degree practical, this has been secured without in any way interfering with a thoroughly scientific treatment of the subject.

WATSON & SONS' INSTRUMENTS

A feature which is worthy of special notice in connection with recent introductions by the opticians, W. Watson & Sons, of 313 High Holborn, London, England, is a long range of movements on mechanical stages.

With the rapidly increasing demand for instruments affording facilities for systematic examination of blood streaks, bacteriological specimens, etc., a necessity has arisen for mechanical stages giving a very long traverse. In Watson & Sons' instruments this is accomplished in a strikingly efficient manner. In one stage which they call the "Scop" the milled heads controlling the vertical and horizontal movements are mounted on the same stem, on the Tyrrell system, and set at an angle on the right-hand side of the stage com-